

THE DEMOCRAT.

"Our Federal Union—it shall be preserved."

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET,
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
**E. C. WILKINSON, A. M. JACKSON,
W. H. JOHNSON.**

DISTRICTS.

J. H. R. TAYLOR, 1ST DISTRICT,
W. S. FEATHERSTON, 2D DISTRICT,
O. R. SINGLETON, 3D DISTRICT,
HIRAM CASSIDY, 4TH DISTRICT.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!

67 The Young Men's Democratic Association will meet at the Court House to-night. The Committee will report the Constitution, Officers, &c. It is hoped that every democrat will make it his duty to attend.

67 An election was held in this city last Saturday, to ascertain whether the citizens would levy a tax for the purpose of raising \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to be expended in building a branch from Columbus to the main road. The result was an almost unanimous vote for the tax, there being 223 yeas to 7 nays. The Legislature at its approaching session it is presumed, will authorize the levy of the tax.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 31st ult. The usual appropriation bills for the army, navy, post office, &c., which elicited long and interesting debates in both houses, were finally passed. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Hubbard as Postmaster General and of John T. Towns as superintendent of printing.

Our relations with all foreign nations seem to wear an amicable aspect, notwithstanding a rather beligerent report from Senator Mason, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the Tehuantepec grant. The fishery difficulty with Great Britain seems to have blown over; the last advices from England state that the matter will soon be amicably adjusted.

Our members of Congress will soon be at home and will be prepared to render an account of their stewardship, and doubtless to take an active part in the presidential canvass.

But the question is, has he (Gen. Scott) become the owner of slaves since 1843? With all the lights before it, our Main street neighbor will evade the main point.—*Argus*.

A "question" is it? In your first issue you asserted it to be a fact. Your language was, if we recollect aright, "Gen. Scott is the owner of slaves." It is clearly the *Argus*, not we, who "evades the point" by making its own assertion questionable. We have not the light before us and we call for it. What evidence has the *Argus* that Gen. Scott has become a slaveholder since 1843?

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the September number of this very popular Magazine. It contains the usual quantity of valuable and interesting reading matter, and is embellished with many and beautiful pictorial illustrations.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The July number, reprinted by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, has just come to hand. The "Edinburgh" may not hold the pre-eminent stand among the literary Quarterlies of the age, which it maintained during the editorship of its learned and accomplished originator, Mr. Jeffrey, but it is still one of the ablest reviews published in Great Britain. It is reprinted in this country at the low price of \$3 per annum. A subscriber can obtain all four of the Quarterly Reviews, the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster, together with Blackwood at \$10 per annum. O. T. KEEFER, Esq., acts as agent for these works at this place.

67 The *Argus* says we are "in great wonderment why all the Generals in the Mexican war should be opposed to Scott." Not at all, sir. Our only wonder is that any intelligent southern man should be in favor of Scott. The Generals whose names we mentioned, may all be democrats for aught we know—some of them certainly are—but we venture the assertion that three-fourths of them, if asked their principal reason for opposing Scott, would say it was his want of civil qualifications, and the sectional, abolition influences which surround him, and which gave him the nomination.

POST MASTER GENERAL.—Hon. S. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, has been appointed Post Master General in the place of Mr. Hall, who has been appointed Judge of the western district of New York.

PUBLIC PRINTER.—Gen. Robert Armstrong Editor of the Washington Union, has been elected printer to both houses of Congress. The Union is the leading democratic paper at Washington City—the central organ of the party, and the able and fearless supporter of Pierce and King. The election of Gen. Armstrong as public printer, is a strong evidence that the democratic party in Congress is thoroughly united.

WHAT OF THE PROSPECT?

There has never been a presidential election within our recollection, which created so little excitement among the mass of the people as the present one. This is owing, we are persuaded, not to any indifference with either party as to the result, but to a deep seated and very general belief that the contest will not be a close one, and that consequently extraordinary exertions would be worse than useless—a waste of time and unnecessary expense. But what of the prospect—who will be elected? This question we frequently hear asked, and we will answer it frankly, that is, we will give our own humble and candid opinion. After a careful examination of the chances, as impartial as we could make it, we are firmly persuaded that FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire will be elected the fourteenth President of these United States, and by a larger majority of the electoral votes than James K. Polk received in 1844.

According to the late apportionment law, the whole number of votes in the electoral colleges amounts to 295—necessary to a choice, 149.—The recent signs of the times, which we have noted with much care, indicate to us the following result:

FOR PIERCE.	FOR SCOTT.
Maine, 5	Massachusetts, 13
New Hampshire, 5	Vermont, 5
New York, 35	Rhode Island, 4
Pennsylvania, 27	New Jersey, 7
Ohio, 23	Delaware, 3
Virginia, 15	Maryland, 8
North Carolina, 10	Kentucky, 12
South Carolina, 8	
Georgia, 10	Total, 52
Alabama, 9	
Mississippi, 7	DOUBTFUL STATES.
Indiana, 13	Connecticut, 6
Illinois, 11	Tennessee, 12
Iowa, 4	Florida, 3
Wisconsin, 5	Louisiana, 6
Michigan, 6	
Arkansas, 4	Total, 27
Texas, 4	
California, 4	
Total, 217	

Most of our whig exchanges claim the three great states, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio for Scott. But all the signs in those states are clearly against the whigs. In New York, the Old Hunkers and Barnburners are now united, and will all vote the democratic ticket.—Pennsylvania and Ohio both gave heavy democratic majorities at the last elections; and besides, in all three of these states, Hale, the abolition candidate—if he consents to run, and it is said he has done so—will carry off a large portion of Scott's strength. This, Greeley and other northern whig editors admit. In New York, Mr. Webster is the first choice of very many whigs, who will hardly vote for Scott any way. But grant that Scott may get these three states, still his election is by no means certain; for it is much more probable that the four states we have set down as doubtful will vote for Pierce, than that either New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio will vote for Scott. And though we have given Maryland and Kentucky to the whigs, we have yet strong hopes that they will vote the democratic ticket.

Such is our candid opinion of the prospect.—We may be mistaken, but as we stated last week we positively cannot name more than eight states that may vote for Scott. Should Webster run as an independent candidate, it will doubtless make some alteration in our calculation, but certainly not in favor of the whig nominee.

We have set down eight as the number of electoral votes South Carolina will cast, but we believe she is entitled to nine. If she gives only eight electoral votes, the state loses three members of Congress under the new apportionment law.

From the four states which we put down as doubtful, we have not sufficient information to base a positive opinion upon. Nearly all of our democratic exchanges claim them for Pierce and King.

GEORGIA.—We publish on our first page to-day, the address of the Executive committee to the Constitutional Union party of Georgia. The committee will be seen, consider the Union party of that state as virtually and practically dissolved, and they withdraw the ticket nominated by the Union convention. The reason for this step is set forth in the address. The question now is, will both divisions of the democratic party in Georgia cordially unite and vote the State Right's ticket as it is called, or will they meet in convention, as has been suggested, and remodel the ticket? The latter course strikes us as the safest and best.

Several of the leading whig papers in the state have hoisted the names of Webster and Jenkins at the head of their columns. They are evidently in earnest, and it would not surprise us if Webster run ahead of Scott in Georgia. If the democrats, however, unite, they have nothing to fear. In that case, the state is safe for Pierce and King.

COL. BENTON.—This veteran politician denies now, in his customary violent manner, that he is a Free Soiler. At a debate, in St. Louis, shortly before the election, the following dialogue took place between him and Mr. Blackburn:

Col. Benton again took the stand, and turning to Mr. Blackburn, asked him if he had stated behind his back that he was an Abolitionist. Mr. Blackburn replied, I have already stated I did not. Then, sir, resumed Col. Benton, did you charge me with being a Free Soiler? To which Mr. Blackburn replied, you have already heard what I have said upon that subject. Mr. Benton reiterated, with much vehemence, did you call me a Free Soiler? Mr. Blackburn replied, I might have done so, and I believe I did. Then at last, resumed Col. Benton, after much hard work, I have got him to admit so much. Now, I say again, the charge is false, from beginning to end—from the mind that conceived to the tongue that uttered it—and unless the author is like the man who had no soul, and was refused admittance into hell, because they admitted no one there without souls, he will retract it.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of Dr. Hunt which will be found in our columns. We are assured that the medical department of the University is equal in the completeness of its course of studies, and the ability and experience of its faculty, to any medical school in the Union. To the southern youth, designed for the profession of medicine, it certainly possesses advantages which cannot be found in any of our northern cities. The New Orleans Delta of the 5th inst has a long article on the Anatomical museum of the University, from which we make the following extract:

We have always believed that New Orleans, in a medical point of view, would be the Paris of the United States—the first resort for professional education in the Republic. Its advantages are innumerable. There is no hospital, there are hardly any two hospitals in the Union, to be compared to the Charity Hospital—in which at any moment, a thousand patients, afflicted with every imaginable variety of disease, may be seen and studied,—where pathological anatomy may be pursued without let; and where the surgeon barely operates upon one case, ere he is called upon to attend another. There, too, is the focus of Southern maladies, many of which—and those, too, that most test the ability of the physician—are rarely, if ever, seen north of Mason and Dixon's line. Considering that the vast majority of the members of the medical profession are residents of the South, is it not astonishing that they should hesitate a moment as to whether they should come here for instruction, or go to those foreign schools in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston?

Besides the advantages of an unparalleled hospital, the mechanical material by which the Professors of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana are enabled to illustrate and exemplify their lessons, are such already, as in many respects to eclipse those of the other schools in the country, and are rapidly growing to be such as, systematically and taken in toto, to be unequalled by those of any School in the world.

In his last issue however, we forced it to a focus, and it now says that "it matters very little whether he be a regular reporter or not, he is certainly unworthy of belief."—*Argus*.

Well, that is a queer way of forcing us "to a focus" by tearing a part of a sentence from its context, thereby weakening its point and force. We mentioned several of our most respectable exchange papers as our authority for stating that Foss was not a regular reporter, and then went on to say:

"But in his pretended report of Pierce's New Boston speech, Foss has been so clearly convicted of making false statements, that it matters very little whether he be a regular reporter or not. He is certainly not worthy of belief."

The lens of the *Argus* is divergent and "obfuscated." It can't collect the rays of light into a focus, and with all its hundred eyes it don't see straight.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.

By a gentleman who arrived, as a passenger, in the Black Warrior, at this port, Thursday evening, we have a copy of the "Diario de la Marina," the Official Journal at Havana, of Tuesday last, the 31st ult., in which a full account is given of an awful and disastrous earthquake, which occurred at the city of Santiago de Cuba, and in that part of the island, on the 20th, and 21st ult.

From the *Diario*, we transact the following extract of its account, "to the latest hour," of this dreadful visitation:

The city of Santiago de Cuba, was visited on the 20th, by a terrific earthquake, unequalled for its disastrous ravages, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

Families took refuge in neighboring plantations, haciendas, ships, public squares, fields and streets, struggling to escape from impending ruin. Buildings falling around them in all directions.

The entire city exhibits a most heart rendering picture. On all sides was to be seen the search of fathers, husbands, children, wives and mothers, offering up their lamentations and prayers, to the throne of mercy—and uniting their thanksgivings, when fortunate enough to encounter each other, amid the scene of terror. Groans, orisons, and wailings, resounded from every quarter.

In every street were seen crumbling walls, cornices of buildings and tumbling structures. Every house to a great or less degree, felt its influence. Many were left in a dilapidated condition. Numerous others totally uninhabitable. Much cause of gratitude, that under such infliction, only an occasional loss of life.

In the midst of the panic, attendant on succeeding such a calamity, accounts vary, and are either short of reality, or greatly exaggerated. Everything, the slightest noise, rumor or movement, became cause of fresh alarm and fright.

The most violent shocks were felt at 3 1/2, p. m.; 30 minutes after 5, p. m.; 1 a. m.; Another very violent 3 1/2 a. m.; another 4 a. m.; when the atmosphere became very dark, contributing much to increase the alarm.

NEXT DAY.—Weather dark, rainy, and exhibited a most appalling aspect, drawing prayers from the populace, who from the first shock crowded the Temples, (only to be driven from them, by the repetition of increasing shocks) where every religious demonstration of worship and processions was observed. The Priests addressed the multitude from public squares, and other places. Now, 8 o'clock, a. m., consternation unabated, and torrents of rain add to the distress.

EL REDUCTOR of 23d, in addition to the foregoing, which it confirms, adds, that the shipping anchored in the harbor, are yet occupied by families who took shelter in them, and received every kindness and consideration demanded by their unfortunate condition.

It says, all the vessels, both Spanish and foreign, have fled with each other in this work of lunacy, but expressed much indignation at the conduct of the American ship John Straud, whose Captain it represents as refusing any aid, and ordered his planks to be drawn in so as to shut out from the terror-stricken fugitives and refuge they sought.

Prisoners of distraction remain in the guard room of the public prison, whence they were conducted with others to her Majesty's steamer Blasco de Garry, which vessel, as well as the Charcas, the only two in port, were occupied in like manner with the merchantmen.

Loss estimated at one to one and a half million of dollars, exclusive of minor damages sustained by plantations and villages, concerning which all accounts as yet are vague and confused.

THAT "THRILLING DIALOGUE."

Three weeks ago we copied from the Baltimore Campaigner the report of a "thrilling dialogue" between Mr. Wise, democratic elector, and Mr. Mapp, whig sub-elect, of Virginia.—The following is the substance of the reported dialogue:

Mr. Wise.—Were you in New Hampshire two years ago, and did you not hear Hale speak, and say in his speech that "he would head an army to march upon the South and put down slavery?"

Mr. Mapp.—I was there, heard Hale speak and say what you state.

Mr. Wise.—Did you not hear Franklin Pierce reply to this and say: "If Hale should head an army to march on the South, he had first to march over his (Pierce's) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him?"

Mr. Mapp.—I did.

Senator Hale, in a card published in the Washington papers, denied the statements in this report, and forthwith all the Scott papers at the South pronounced the dialogue to be all false—a mere electioneering trick. But it seems from a letter from Mr. Wise to the Washington Union that the report was true in its only material averment. We give below Mr. Wise's letter, with the Union's comment:

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY A. WISE.

The attention of our readers is invited to the following letter from this distinguished gentleman, relative to the conversation he held some time since with Mr. Mapp during a political discussion in Accomack county. That conversation was reported in a Maryland paper, and the report was extensively circulated, & had exerted a powerful effect on the public mind by casting derisions on the New Boston calumny. After some time had elapsed Mr. Mapp addressed a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, which manifested most clearly a wish to break the force of the conversation by additions and explanations, and corrections in unimportant particulars. But, after all, the substance of the conversation remained uncontradicted; and Mr. Mapp's letter was a virtual admission of the correctness of the main point of a report which it was written to discredit. If further evidence be needed, it will be found in Mr. Wise's lucid statement of the circumstances, which corrects the Maryland report in some unimportant particulars, but sustains and confirms its only material averment.—[Washington Union]

ONLY (near Onancock.) Accomack co. Va. }
August 22, 1852. }

To the Editor of the Union:
Sir: A gentleman from Maryland, who was present at a meeting at the court-house of this county in July last, published a report of a dialogue which took place between Mr. Mapp, the whig sub-elect, and myself, as the nominated democratic elector from this district. From several quarters I have been asked whether the report was correct and I have replied that it was substantially correct. My reply was made according to what I understood to be the meaning of the inquiry: Was it true that a whig in public discussion bore testimony to the fact that he himself had heard General Pierce declare in New Hampshire, in public discussion among a non-slaveholding people, that if an army was raised in the North to march upon the South for the purpose of putting down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another army to oppose it? I answered to that point of inquiry alone, when I replied that Mr. Mapp so declared at a meeting in Northampton, at Eastville, the second Monday of this month; in a discussion which then took place between Mr. Mapp and myself. The report in the particulars respecting Mr. Hale was not so correct. My question to Mr. Mapp was:

"Were you not in New Hampshire some few years ago" (not two years) "and did you not hear some abolition partisan of Hale, perhaps, declare in public discussion that he regarded slavery as so grievous a sin that an army ought to be marched upon the South to suppress it by force if it could not be suppressed in any other way?"

Mr. Mapp replied that he was there and had heard such a declaration in public discussion.—But I do not think he named the person from whom he heard it. I then asked him the question: "Was not General Pierce present at the time, and did you not hear him reply that if an army was raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another army to oppose it?"

Mr. Mapp replied, he had heard General Pierce so reply; adding that he (General P.) had sympathized for slavery, but he was bound to regard the constitutional compact, and to maintain the execution of the laws.

Mr. Mapp had been using the New Boston falsehood to prove General P.'s losting of slavery. I was repelling the attack when Mr. Mapp said his opportunities of knowing Gen. P.'s sentiments were more recent than my own. I had not heard him since I served with him in Congress, but he had heard him speak on the subject of slavery within some few years back. He did not at first say what sentiments he heard him utter, when a gentleman requested me to put to him the questions which I have mentioned.—Mr. Mapp's answer was unequivocally in the affirmative; that he heard General Pierce publicly declare what I have stated, that an army raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force would have to march over his (Gen. P.'s) dead body for he would head another to oppose it. Mr. Mapp did not say this was said in reply to Mr. Hale, nor to whom it was said in reply; but I explained, as soon as he had borne this simple testimony.

"Such is the language General P. holds to the John P. Hale and other abolition missions in New Hampshire, on the very soil of a free State, and yet here is a Whig sub-elect who can bear such testimony of General P.'s truth to our institutions, avails him in Virginia, without himself first disclosing the facts he knows to the contrary, upon the testimony of such a witness as this man Foss."

Thus I suppose, the error got into the report that the remark of General P. was made in reply to Mr. Hale. No matter to whom it was made in reply, it is enough it was made, and it is touched by a whig opponent, who is himself vouched as worthy of credit by the entire whig party of this State. Mr. Mapp is not only a whig sub-elect, but is a whig member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Accomack. I believe he heard General P. make the declaration which he states, not only because I know Mr. Mapp to be respectable and reliable for a fact like this, which he stated reluctantly against his party, but because I know such a fact to be in exact consonance with the character of Gen. P., and with his course in the Congress of the United States. It is therefore, a most surprising

for Hale to say in his card of contradiction, which I have just seen, that because he (Hale) made no such remark as was erroneously, perhaps, attributed to him in the report of the statement of Mr. Mapp, "he (General Pierce) never made any such reply." Mr. Mapp did not say it was made in reply to him; and if it never was made in reply to him, that does not prove it never was made in reply to some one else. Of that Mr. Mapp must speak. My purpose was to obtain his testimony as to what General Pierce was heard by him to declare publicly in New Hampshire, and that purpose was fully accomplished both here and at Eastville. I have been thus particular in order to correct the general statement which I have made, that the report of the dialogue between Mr. Mapp and myself at Accomack court house was substantially accurate. So substantially it was correct as to everything relating to General Pierce.

In haste, yours respectfully,
HENRY A. WISE.

THE STORM AND THE FLOOD.

From the time we wrote at day before yesterday the wind continued without abatement all night, and until noon Thursday, at which time it perceptibly decreased, and the flood began to retire. But the rain never ceased all day.

In the morning the flood had risen much higher than it has been known to do since 1821. In '31 or '32 it came up Dauphin street as far as where Cullen's store now is—a little above Water street, and in 1837 it also reached Water street. But yesterday it extended far beyond all these marks. On Esplanade street, boats and drift wood in abundance reached Catta's—corner of Royal street. On Government the water came up to the middle of the Vegetable market, thus stopping the supply of fish and meat to the hungry citizens. On Conti it rose up to within a few yards of Royal. On St. Francis it was about the same, but on St. Louis it crossed Royal, and nearly reached St. Joseph street. On St. Anthony it went up still further, touching St. Joseph, while on State it crossed Conception.

On the river front its great damage commenced. At the Island it had swept away all the improvements, sheds, ship-ways, houses, &c., from the land. Everything there was cleared off. The sea-drift house, boats, &c., were all driven off and every thing swept from that side, except the *Mischiefs* and her dock.

On the west side of the river, of course, was the greatest destruction. Below Government street several pilot boats, water boats, and schooners, were laid on the streets. Two were only stopped by catching up at the wall of the Cotton Press. At the foot of Government street the brig Michigan carried away the wharf she was moored to, and went with it into the middle of the stream. The Drydock dragged higher up, and nearer shore than at her regular moorings. The Ice House was inundated; and all the fresh pond produce entirely dissolved. Every store of course on Front street was overflowed. Thompson's oyster store—a foot of Government street was entirely demolished, and nearly so the shed of McGuire, the blacksmith. Yet in many of the large stores, we entered in a big shift at one door and passed through to the other.

On Water street nearly the same picture was presented. Dry goods and hardware stores were alike subjected to the flood—every establishment had its stock more or less destroyed—a large portion of the walls of Dorance's store fell down, and lumber, logs, and litter, choked the street even for a small boat's navigation.

On Royal the flood did not intrude below State street, but thence to and beyond the Railroad. It formed a continuous lagoon—widened at all the intersections. These were a few of the freaks of the river—but the rain and river combined did more mischief, and in far off places. Full two miles, in two parts of the Shell Road were under water, between the western toll gate and Spring Hill, and the Gas Works were so flooded from the One Mile Creek that all their fires were put out. The Stone street bridge was carried away, and that over three Three Mile creek entirely removed, and rendered impassable. We omitted to mention that every wharf, throughout the whole range, was affixed—detached entirely from their uprights.

At the beginning of the gale, Capt. Armstrong wisely took the Junior to a safe anchorage near the Eight Mile Creek, but returned at 3 p. m., yesterday, when it abated, in readiness to convey his anxious customers to the eastern shore.

But the vagaries of the wind were not less visible. Fences were blown in all directions, and the largest trees were torn up from the roots, and thrown into the streets. Not a thorough fare but had its dozen catastrophes. The scaffold poles at the Battle House were all thrown down upon the telegraph wires. The zinc roofs of Van Epp's Bazar, of the Restaurateur corner of Conti street, the Stables in the rear of the Guard House, and of the Presbyterian Church, were thrown into the street. So was that of the mills at foot of Church street together with the tall chimney. Every street in the city, was more or less barricaded by fallen trees, and rendered impassable by floods of water.

We can only now give a general outline of the progress and extent of the flood and gale, but it is impossible, yet, to estimate in any way the enormous amount of pecuniary damage done.

MORE PARTICULARS.—Yesterday the scene presented in the lower parts of the city was beyond all description melancholy.

The whole range of wharves, is one vast ruin. Nothing but the uprights remain in most places, and not one solitary wharf retains any thing like its original form. Those of the mail line are the best; the two in rear of C. P. Gage are entirely swept away. That at foot of Conti street remains tolerably intact. All along the lower Press upwards to Government street vessels are lying high and dry. A large barge is driven up in rear of the Press.

The John Clark, the Elizabeth, the Clara, the Ray, a water schooner—and a variety of others. The steamer Corinne is reported driven far up into the woods, the Belle Gates sank, and great fears are entertained of the Swan and Ambassador. The Pink Toney was in much peril early in the morning, but got up steam and came away in safety. The Pratt, not only escaped but towed away the Fry from her danger.

The Big Michigan carried away the wharf from foot of Government street into the middle of the stream where she anchored. On this wharf were 27 bales of cotton, and a variety of other goods for which the Captain had signed bills of lading, and was taking on board. In the heaviest of the blow, the wharf swung off and floated down to Pinto's Island.

No enumeration of individual losses can be made with any approach to certainty, for rumor always magnifies her verbal accounts. She ascribed a loss of many thousands to Henry & Stoddard, who had but some twenty small articles of clothing injured. Mr. Twelve's loss was set down at \$15,000, whereas he did not reach one thousand. And we hope many others will prove less losers than they now appear. It was a sorry sight to row through the flooded streets so usually busy with active commerce. The arrival of the Junior about noon relieved the minds

of many respecting their relatives and friends on the eastern shore—and at Point Clear in particular. The water rose only just to the piazza floor of the Hotel at the highest, nor did any of the houses round about suffer any serious injury. But the wharves all along the coast are carried away—or very nearly so.

Much do we wish there was no worse to tell—but many lives are already known to be lost. A sad tragedy occurred at Choctaw Point. When the storm began the family of Mr. Filibert were at the light house—or rather in the dwelling attached to it, and Mr. Colgin whose wife and children form part of the family circle hastened to their rescue. Forming a circle he first placed the young ones on it, but it broke away, and infinite labor was required to recover it, and its precious load. Finding it impossible to take all at once he left the children in the house but before he could return the wind blew off the roof of the house in the upper room of which the family were vainly seeking safety—and then the whole building was dashed to pieces. In this frightful disaster perished the mother of Mr. Filibert, her two grand children, and a negro boy. When the water subsided the site of the doomed house was a scene of desolation indeed.

Two men upset in a flat boat, remained 18 hours in the water clinging to the wreck.

The gardeners who have long cultivated patches in the marshes opposite to the city, have been rendered utterly destitute by the loss of every thing belonging to them. One poor man when the water rose upon him placed his wife and child, five children in his boat which broke up and capsized before he could get to it. By some strange circumstances he lived to recover the boat and find in it the inanimate forms of the children and their mother.

Somewhere three miles or more of the railroad was submerged, but we are gratified to learn that it is sustained but little damage.

Mobile Register.

VIRGINIA.

The Times, of yesterday, copies an article from the New York Express, intended to give the impression that the whigs of Virginia are working with spirit and union and not altogether without hope of giving the vote of the state to Gen. Scott. Now, perhaps it is not strange under the desperate circumstances of whiggery, routed as it is in its hitherto strong holds, should endeavor to divert attention to other fields, and make the most extravagant claims, and thereby hope to arouse the drooping spirits of a disheartened and hopeless party. But then to strike upon such a state as Virginia, whose democracy are invincible, and at a time when leading and influential whigs in all portions of that state are giving in their cordial adhesion to the nomination of Gen. Pierce, is a little too much—it is spreading it on a little too thick; it won't go. You must try again. That what we say is true, we have the authority of one of the most able and influential whigs of Virginia. The position he has occupied warrants our statement, he having been chairman of the whig central committee since 1840, and nominated for presidential elector at large for the present campaign prior to the nomination of Gen. Scott, but has resigned both positions. We speak of Jas. Lyons, an eminent member of the Bar at Richmond.

On our return passage from the Hillsboro' Mass Meeting, a couple of gentlemen desirous of occupying seats in our cars, introduced themselves to one of our delegation, who subsequently introduced them to us. We found them highly intelligent and accomplished gentlemen, and both whigs, from Virginia—Messrs. Lyons and Read. They had visited the meeting at Hillsboro' in-cog., evidently for the purpose of noting the course and sentiments of the meeting, and both expressed themselves highly delighted with all they saw and heard; they said that though accustomed to be present at large political gatherings, they never saw so satisfactory a political assembly in their lives before, and both declared their purpose of supporting Gen. Pierce. Mr. Lyons said to us, Virginia will give Pierce from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. No southern state will vote for Gen. Scott; Kentucky nor Tennessee will no more do it than Georgia or Virginia. The south, says he, will not aid in placing the government of this nation in the hands of such men as Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley. Personally he had no objections to Gen. Scott; had known him long and intimately, but he was not the man for president in times like these, and nothing could induce him to aid in his election. That Mr. Lyons truly represented the sentiments of a large portion of the southern whigs, is evidenced every day and especially by the North Carolina election.—*Providence Post*.

GIVE IT UP.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of the 21st ult., a whig paper, says—

"There seems to be no longer a doubt of the final complexion of the Legislature. The democrats have a majority of two on joint ballot."

Of course a democrat will be elected to the U. S. Senate, in place of Senator Mangum.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. E. C. Wilkinson and J. L. A. Lorn, candidates for Electors for the State at large, will address the people at the following times and places:

Hillsboro', Scott county,	September 8
Warren, Lauderdale	" 14
Daleville, "	" 15
De Kalb, Kemper	" 16
Macon, Notubes	" 18
Columbus, Lowndes	" 20
Starkville, Oktibeha	" 21
Houston, Chickasaw	" 23
Hartford, Calhoun	" 25
Greensboro', Choctaw	" 27
Middletown, Carroll	" 28
Shongalo, "	" 29
Kosciusko, Attala	" October 1
Richland, Holmes	" "

67 Wm. R. Miles and O. R. Singleton, whig and democratic candidates for Electors, will address the people at the following times and places:

Houston, Chickasaw county,	September 17
Okolona, "	" 18
Aberdeen, Monroe	" 20
Columbus, Lowndes	" 22
Starkville, Oktibeha	" 24
Greensboro', Choctaw	" 27
Middletown, Carroll	" 29
Carrollton, "	" 30
Shongalo, "	" October 1
Wheeling, Holmes	" 2
Lexington, "	" 4
Yazoo City, Yazoo	" 5
Benton, "	" 6
Canton, Madison	" "

What kind of whigs